GENERIC REASSIGNMENT OF ANISOSTENA TESTACEA PIC (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: HISPINAE)

C. L. STAINES, JR. 3302 Decker Place, Edgewater, Maryland 21037

Abstract.—Anisostena testacea Pic, 1934 from Argentina is redescribed and transferred to Sumitrosis Butte, 1969. A revised key of Sumitrosis occurring in Argentina is presented.

Pic (1934) described *Anisostena testacea* from Argentina. Blackwelder (1946), Monrós and Viana (1947), Papp (1953), Uhmann (1957), Descarpentries and Villiers (1959), and Uhmann (1964) all followed this generic placement.

The bodies of Anisostena Weise species [type species Charistena elegantula Baly designated by Monrós and Viana (1947)] are elongate, subcylindrical, and parallel-sided. The head is small, with the front not prominent, and the vertex sulcate or micropunctate. The pronotum is transverse, convex, and is not margined. The elytra are parallel-sided, not widened apically with apices evenly rounded. The legs have clearly curved mesotibiae. The prosternum is not prolonged and does not conceal any part of the mouth.

I have examined the holotype of A. testacea and found it to belong to the genus Sumitrosis Butte [type species Hispa rosea Weber designated by Butte (1969)]. The bodies of Sumitrosis species are not elongate and are wide at the humeri. The head has eyes which are more or less swollen and a finely granulose, deeply sulcate vertex. The pronotum is transverse, the lateral margins are obtusely subangulate at middle, slightly narrowing apically and obliquely more so basally. The elytra are elongate-ovate with apices cojointly rounded. The legs have straight or slightly curved mesotibiae.

For the following description, measurements were taken with an ocular micrometer. Total length is from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the elytral apex. Pronotal length is from the base to the apex of the pronotum. Pronotal width is along the midlength. Elytral length is from the elytral base to the apex. Elytral width was taken at the humeri.

Sumitrosis testacea (Pic), New Combination

Description of holotype. Head. Vertex alutaceous; sides of head smooth; median sulcus faint; clypeus punctured; antennal segment I transverse; II–III cylindrical; IV–VI transverse; VII–X transverse, wider than preceding; XI pointed at apex. Pronotum. Covered with large, shallow punctures, those on apical margin and a few punctures in angles and along lateral margins most distinct, others are difficult to see except when specimen is turned obliquely; lateral sides margined; base margined; basal impression present; surface alutaceous between punctures; pronotal length 0.65 mm; width 0.7 mm. Scutellum. Triangular. Elytron. 8 puncture rows, a row may overlap an adjacent row; puncture row 1 entire; row 2 with puncture gaps, punctures on basal

half alternate with those in row 1, on apical half they are opposite; rows 3–4, 5–6, and 7–8 with most punctures intermingled; punctures alternate on basal half, opposite on apical half; punctures oval except apical punctures in rows 7–8 which are round; scutellar row composed of 2 punctures; lateral and apical sides margined; humerus rounded, alutaceous; elytral length 1.81 mm; width 1.0 mm. *Legs.* Yellow, tarsi darker. *Venter.* Pro-, meso-, and metasterna yellow; abdomen black, except pale apex of last abdominal sternum. *Total length.* 2.58 mm.

Larval host plant. Unknown.

Immature stages. Unknown.

Distribution. Argentina.

Specimens examined. Holotype (label data largely illegible)—ARGENTINA: Olrquit (?) Corrientes (?)/gytcennes (?) de articles/type (yellow label)/TYPE (red label)/Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic (blue label)/Anisostena testacea n. sp. (MNHN). Total 1.

Discussion. This species is very rare in collections. Monrós & Viana (1947) did not locate any material for their revision of the Argentina Hispinae, they merely quoted Pic's short description. An examination of the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, and the U.S. National Museum failed to locate additional specimens.

The key to the *Sumitrosis* species (as *Anoplitis*) of Argentina in Monrós & Viana (1947) is modified below to include *S. testacea*.

KEY TO THE SUMITROSIS OF ARGENTINA

1.	External apical angles of elytra with triangular lamina; antennae testaceous; legs yellow; pronotum trivittate; body color testaceous; elytra with black maculae difficilis (Monrós & Viana)
_	External apical angles of elytra rounded, without lamina
2(1).	Body color blue-black; pronotum with central yellow vitta; elytra with lateral yellow
	maculae
_	Body color yellow or testaceous
3(2).	Head and antennae black; pronotum with two black maculae on disc; elytra yellow
	with black maculaebruchi (Uhmann)
-	Head and antennae testaceous
4(3).	Lateral margins of pronotum convergent anteriorly; pronotum with central longi-
	tudinal vitta fuscicornis (Weise)
_	Lateral margins of pronotum parallel
5(4).	Pronotum trivittate; elytra maculate picta (Weise)
-	Pronotum without vittae; elytra immaculate

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